POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. NEW-YORK STATE. NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. Whit and

It date Norteache.

L G P Discoway.

II. J.S.T. Strasaban. George Taylor.

III. Guy R Petton. G D W. Chinton. Wm. Miner.

IV.S. L. Macombet. Mike Walsh. John Keely.

V.G. H. Andrews. Philip Hamilton. Abn. J. Berry.

VI. Chas. H. Mavshall. John Whener.

VI. Theo. Childs. Jr.

VIII. Ab'm. Wakeman. Jas. L. Curits.

VIII. M. Wakeman. Jas. L. Curits. V. O. H. Andrews Philip Hamilton.
VI. Chas. H. Marshall. John Wheelers.
VIII Abri Wakeman.
IX Baysed Clarke. Social Brandreth.
IX Baysed Clarke. Chas. Robinson. Social Balley, Ind.
IX Baysed Clarke. Chas. Robinson. S. F. 6. M. ree.
IX III Rassell Bage.
IXI Rassell Bage.
IXI Baysed Baysed.
IXI Bay ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS. Dist. Whig. ALBANY. 1 Hiram Adkins.
2 M. J. Biessing.
3 Alex. Davidson.
4 Wm. J. Weed.
3 Lexang.
4 Cornelius Husted.
4 Aaron Dorman.
4 Walter Burton.
5 James D. Johnson.
5 James D. Wasson ALLEGANY. 1 E. Townsend.
Lucius S. May.
Chas. McKinney.
Lames Kirkland.
Villam H. Wo.
CAYUGA.
CAYUGA. CAYUGA. T. W. L. Sessions. Moses A. Tenacht. Sam. S. Whallon.

T. W. L. Sessions. Moses A. Tenacht. Sam. S. Whallon.

T. W. Palmer.

CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER.

Orrin Robinson. John N. Beers. A. S. Diven. CHENANGO.

1 Daniel Palmer. Benedam Frink. Thompson White.

2 Lewis Fairchild. Lyman D. Lewis. Lorin Miller. Josish T. Everest.Franklin Elmon John H. Knapp. Samuel M. Hunt. DELAWARE. 1. Barna E. Hadley Martial R. Hulce. Ezekiel Miller. Ezra Denend.
DUTCHES.
L Geo. W. Phillips Albert Emans.
Lenry Hale. Jeseph E. Allen.
Geo. W. Sterling.
Alfred Mooler. W. H. Bodtwick. Ambroso Wager. L. Wm. W. Weed. No candidate.
Rollin Germain. Samuel Eley.
Egra P. Goslin. Lorenzo D. Covey.
L. S. W. Goddard. S. P. Hastings.
Ortic Lockwood. Edward Fitch. Michael O'Keefe. Andrew Fergus FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Wesley Glesson. GENESEE. M. L. Rickerson. John C. Palmer. HERKIMER. HERKIMER.
Wm Coppernoll.
E. W. Pinkney.
JEFFERSON.
J. J. Dorwin.
Eilhu C. Church. David S. Mills. Aug. H. Ivans.
Saml. D. Backus. Geo. A. Searing
John C. Rhodes. Saml. D. Morris Charles Kent, Edmund Baldwin. Asron Parsons LIVINGSTON. D. H. Abell. Lyman Odell. John S. Wiley. McNiel Seymour. Benj. Smith.
J. W. Stebbins. Pliny M. Bromley. Thomas Parsons.
P. B. Holdredge. Aaron W. Hull. William McClary. II. Baker. Daniel S. Read.

Frederick Joslyn. James Kilbourne. son Stephen C. Keilun

re. Lemnel North.

ESSEX.

William B. Smith.

Artemas B. Waldo.

Andrew Ferguson.

Joseph L. Greene. Seth French. Alenson Skinner.

Sidney Sweet.

Wm. B. Wemple. Charles Kingsbury NEW-TORK. M. C. Fordbam. Michael Ryan.* Soft.
David O'Keefe, Jr.
Patrick Mulita.
Nich. Quackenbush
Chas. J. Dougherty R. B. Coleman. Patrick Finn.*

1 Geo. A. Schaffer. { James Hayes, Pr. H. Maguire. Pr. H. Maguire. J. E. Snodgrass(L.) Joseph Breck. J. E. Snodgrass(L.) Joseph Breck. J. J. Jos. J. Rellie, J. A. T. Gallagher. A. T. Gallagher. Wm. B. Aitken. Sam'l Brevoort. Lewis P. Clover. The Stuyesant. R. J. Jimmerson. Jos. P. Morris. J. J. J. Bevins. Henry Shaw. J. E. Howard. James G. Leroe. Horsee V. Sigler. Nich. W. Mooney. Frederick N. Smith. John D. Dixon. Edwin L. Smith. A. Van Antwerp. George H. Richards Aaron B. Rollins. Nicholas Seagrist. Francis B. O'Keefe. R. M. Blatchford. Geo. C. Genet. M J. P. Cumming. Thomas Manson. M. A. G. Williams. Issac R. Varian. L Isaac Marsh, Jr. Heury McKay. Robert White. Andrew Robinson, ONEIDA.
G. D. Williams, Henry R. Hart, Noah E. King.
Daniel Walker, Jessee Teleott, Zalmon D. Root. AGA. Sidney H. Cook. ONONDAGJ J. M. Munro, Rep. 2 Wm. J. Machan, 3 D. P. Phoips, 4 J. V. H. Clark, Jabes Lewis, ONTARIO, Luke I. Tefft. Alfred H. Hovey. Valentine Baker.

1 W. H. Lamport, Stephen H. Parker, Wm. A. Wilson.
W. D. Gregory,
2 S. Goodale, Jr., Thomas B. Hahn, Oliver Case. 1 D.W.C.Fullert'n Miller Hunter,
PSamuel Beyes, Calvin Gardeer,
Joseph D. Friend.
L. F. Hough. Abel Stilson. Alexis Ward. OSWEGO. T D W.C. Littlejohn John Carpenter. John J. Wolcott. J. F. Desveudorf. George T. Peckham. Jacob M. Selden.

1 E. R. Brewer.
1 Alonzo Churchill.
2 Wm. Comstock. William C. Bentley. Catler Field. Ches A. Atwater. James J. Smalley. Jacob B. Boerum. John A. Searin RENSSELAER. Norman Stratton R. Grafton.
L. M. Cooley. Russell West.
John R. Defreest. Nicholas N. Mastere. John F. Raymond Elias R. Fisher ROCKLAND.

Fr. Lawrence.

St. Lawrence.

John A Stevens.

Silas Baldwin.

David W. Weeks.

Jacon C. Brush.

Jehial Stevens. L Cornelle Schuylerleand H Scars.
John Terhune. Joseph Bancus.
SCHENECTADY.
James Donnan. James J. Marlott.
S. S. Riggs, Ind. John Whiteside.

S. S. Riggs, Ind.

SCHOHARIE.

John Maham.
John F. Hiller.

SENKCA.

Orin Southwick. John S. Vandemark Step'n G Armstrong.
John B. Murrsy.

Steuben.

Sylvester Smith. Henry J. Helt.
Thos. J. Reynolds.
SUFFOLK.
L. Phi R. Jennings. John C. Hedges. L Phi R. Jennings. John C. Hedges. William H. Wilcox.

David Platt. Abrah. G. Thompson. George P. Mills. Chas. W. Miles. Wm. H. Buckley. William Roper. Lorain Cortia TOMPKINS.

Horace Giles. Fred. S. Dumont. John Youngs. Carl'eP. Johnson.

1. Benj. Joy. Fred. S Dumont.

2. Just. P. Pennoyer Lyman Kingman. ULSTER.

L Thos. B. Gates.

Jos. O. Hasbrouck.

Nathaniel Rose.

Ass S. Wygant. Reuben Wells. Benj. Odeli. Jas. I. Lourie. B. W. Sherwood.
John Armitage. Justin A. Smith. WAYNE.

Jas. T. Wisner. Philip Sours. Hiram Mirick. John P. Bennott Albert G. Myrick. James D. Ford

WESTCHESTER. 1. Amos Babcock. Elijah Lee. 2. Jno. C. Ferguson L. B. Underhill. --- Waterbary J. C. Paine, Rep. Heman Wilson J. C. Paine, Rep. Heman Wilson,
YATES,
J.B. Van Ordel, Jere. T. Andress. Oilbert Sherer In several of the Districts we notice that there as Independent candidates in the field.

NEW-YORK CITY. HARD SHELL COUNTY RATIFICATION MEETING. About 2,500 persons assembled in the Tabernacle last evening to respond to and ratify the National Democratic Republican State Ticket, headed by Greene C. Bronson. Mr. Augustus Schell nominated Mr. Charles O'Conor to the Chair. A large num ber of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then

nominated and elected. Mr. ALDES read letters from Lyman Tremaine of Albany, Mike Walsh and John C. Mather, apolo-

gizing for their non attendance.

Mr. Rost. J. Dillos then proceeded to read the address and resolutions. The address affirms the importance of the election; the illustriousness of Green C. Bronson; the purity of Wilson G. Hunt; the devotion of the Hard Shells to the Constitution, the laws and the Union; their opposition to Pierce administration, in consequence of his building up a personal party of Free Soilers and disunionists; that the Hards "spurned the embrace of his corruction:" that when they met at Syracus last year to express their opinions they were met by his officials with their hired bullies and ruffians, brought there to intimidate and overawe the un bought and unpurchasable Democracy of the State; that they separated from the Pierce party then and forever, and unfurled their banner to the people; that Bronson was removed because he would'nt be a tool; that in this City last year the Hards had 17,000 votes, being more than that for both Soft and Whig candidates; that Pierce has done nothing since to conciliate that the conduct of our foreign affairs has been neither fortunate nor honorable; that Greytown is not to be looked upon with pride, while Cuba has not "been s cured, nor even approached;" that on the contrary the foolish and criminal interference with the domestic troubles of Spain has aroused the indignation of the Spanish people and postponed that event indefinitely; that at home the taxes upon coal, iron and sugar have not been reduced, nor the tariff brought to a revenue standard; that, in short, nothing has been done to redeem the promises made to the people; that it would be a waste of time further to expose the weakness of the Administration; that the recent election returns have written its condemnation; that it has lost "the right arm of even its purchased "strength"—the Free-Soilers, who were betrayed by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while the recognition of the dogma of popular sovereignty was too tardy to recall the for-feited confidence of the Democracy; that Franklin Pierce stands before the country as the second Tyler, with no one so poor as to do him reverence, save only and excepting that small but vigilant band of men who seek a master and love to do his will-who live and flourish, not under the despotism of Russia, but in the pure clime of Republican America—those who are and those who hope to be "in the receipt of "customs," the holders and expectants of office and patronage, who now compose the entire Pierce party of the State; that if the issue in the present canvass were upon the merits of the Administration, the contest would be short and easy; that to avoid defeat the Pierce party have hedged behind local questions, and if liquor carries them through, they will claim it as an Administration victory; that Hards must not be deceived, as they have a national reputation to lose, and

Administration victory; that Hards must not be deceived, as they have a national reputation to lose, and that the address talks in this wise:

But even upon the issue which the Whig and Pierce parties seek to raise during the present canvass, we have nothing to conceal or to fear. The men who dared to check, expose and denounce the Federal Administration have nothing to conceal upon any political question whatever. We deplore the evils of intemperance, and admit, with intense conviction, that they demand immediate remedy. The gallows, the prison, the alms-houses are filled with its victims. The press records its daily ravages with horror and dismay, and scarcely a private family in the State but sits in desolation over its progress. What can be done to abate or decrease the evil? This is a domestic question, coming home to every man's bosom, and should never have been dragged into the arena of party politics. The fanatics, on the one side, under the lead of Myron H. Clark, propose the enactment of the Maine Law, sad the penal prohibition upon the sale of liquer. The demagogues under the lead of Horatio Seymour, and supported by the owners of Horatio Seymour, and supported by the owners of Horatio Seymour, and supported by the owners of the distilleries, breweries and groggeries throughout the State, propose free trade in rum. We are opposed to both. We are opposed to the Maine Law because it is impracticable, and a dangerous invasion by the Government upon individual liberty. We are epposed to unificensed rum-selling because the interests of the State and the happiness of families demand that temptation should not be sown broadcast over the land, scattering disease and death. We are in favor of the rigid execution of existing laws, and of the indictment and punishment of all officers who fail to perform the duties which the laws enjoin. This course will, in our judgment, be fully sufficient to arrest the evil. The nominees for Governor and Mayor are pledged to this duty, and will enforce the laws and carry out

Inws and carry out the will of the people.

The address proceeds to say that

Greene C. Bronson is too well known to need either description or calegy. His unsullied integrity, eminent shilty, decision of character, and a long life of devotion to the public service, command the admiration of men. Wilson G. Hunt, our candidate for Mayor, is a man well qualified for the position; and being a friend to the Compromise measures of 1850, an opponent of the present Administration, and a National Democrat, is eminently entitled to your support. We consider it to be no disqualification that Mr. Hunt has pledged himself, if elected, to administer the affairs of the Gity without regard to party, and to devote himself impartially to the public good and the reform of existing abuses. The Democracy saks nothing from public officers but the strict performance of their duty, and progress and reform have ever been the watchwords and object of our party. Opposed to him is Fernando Wood, who, by presenting himself as a candidate for public favor has here tofore invited a scrutiny of his qualifications and character. Upon that scrutiny he was condemned by the people. He was a candidate for the Mayoralty in 1849, and upon a fall discussion of his merits, was defeated by an immense majority, running behind his ticket. It may suit the Administration to elect such an individual to the Mayoralty, but it is for you to determine whether he possesses the qualifications you require for that distinguished office.

After a flourishing pororation, the resolutions were brought forward. They are that the Hards are opposed to the Maine Liquor Law, as impracticable and fanat-

brought forward. They are that the Hards are opposed to the Maine Liquor Law, as impracticable and fanatical; that they are generally opposed to free trade in rum, or the unlicensed sale of liquors, and are in favor of the due and rigid execution of existing laws, as the best means to assuage the evils of intemperance; that they are opposed to all secret societies, as hostile to the genius of republican institutions, and recognize no distinctions among fellow-citizens aris-

ing from birth, seet or creed.

Mr. Daniel S. Dickerson, rose to speak to the resolutions, and was received with three cheers. He said that others, who were better qualified than he, would speak of the affairs of the City: upon national matters his views had so recently been widely disseminated, that he would confine himself to the affairs of the State. It was well-known that the National Democracy is based upon the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and upon those principles the candidates presented were proposed. Mr. Dickerson then eaumersted the several parties in the State; but in his opinion the cardinal candidates and principles at issue were Bronson and Good Rum; Seymour and Poor Rum; and Clark and No Rum at all. (Cheers and Laughter.) Stopping for amoment to deal the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor a rap over the knuckles, upon the obscurity of his birth, he went on to say that the National Democratic party had gained its reputation by discarding every issue, and protecting all interest, and lopping off all abuse. Hence its strength and favor with the people; and that strength and popularity would continue so long as the party upheld its time-honored principles. Mr. Dickinson then discussed the qualifications of the several candidates in nomination. At the name of Mr. Bronson, three cheers were given. Mr. Bronson he eulogized as a man every way worthy of the honor sought to be conferred upon him—a man of whom every citizen of New-York ought to feel proud. He stood not forth as the exponent of Temperatice, Abolitionism and all the ultraisms of the day, mocracy is based upon the principles of Jefferson and

but in favor of all those great national principles upon which the Democratic party had repessed, and apon which the year continue to stand, if they would be successful. His issue upon the Temperance question, was that which the national democracy had ever upheld. He repudiated a fenatical in favor of a middle course, and therein stood in proud contrast with Myror H. Clark, the author, or at least the presenter of that most infamous measure, the Maine Liquor Law. The Wbig Party looked like an old actor, who having outgrown his popularity, advertises to appear in a dezen characters. This nondescript party embodied litself in Myron H. Clark, who had received as many nominations that he had literally worn smooth in the operation—nominations of every fanatical clique from Seratega to the State Prison, all seeking to fasten the Whig policy upon the State, but he doubted if they would succeed. There had always prevailed a strong moral feeling in the community in favor of Temperance, and a few years ago that reform was making good progress; but by thrusting it into the political areas its progress had been retarded full 25 years. Of the Soft, or Administration party, he would nox speak. He had not time to take small things, so he would not discuss the Administration, but confine himself to the party. Like decaying substances generally, they had sought for a preservative, and pitched upon alcohol. [Cheers.] Not that their cask bears the Custom-House brand; for they had taken the brand from off their casks and put it upon their cancidates. [Cheers.] Their Governor is claimed as the champion of the rum interest, and if you want to know what sort of a champion he is, go to the brewers of Albany, and they will tell you that never a batch of their beer ever underwent so much fermentation as did Seymeur previous to vetoing Myron H. Clark's Liquor bill, and yet he now comes forward as the great champion of the lawful interest, and recks te gain a victory upon that basis. And what a proud victory that would have to be estimate

horiting all good Democrats to stand by the party through good or evil report. His remarks were much cheered.

The address and resolutions were then adopted.

The President and the state of the president and the state of his friend, James T. Brady, he should feel under the necessity of declining in favor of his friend Judge Morton, of Georgia.

Mr. Monton said a few words in praise of Mr. Brady, and then delivered a glowing eulogium upon Daniel S. Dickinson, following it up with the assurance that he should most heartily support Greene C. Bronson for Governor, as he went for good rum. Mr. Brady not having arrived, he concluded that he ought to say something else, whereupon he expressed it as his firm conviction that the South, five years hence, when the States of Kansas and Nebraska shall apply for admission, and swell the already overweening power of the North, would as strenuously oppose their admission as she had labored to establish popular sovereignty within their borders. He concluded with an elegant anecdote about an old lady who had thirty turkey eggs, and a little bantam hen to hatch them. The old lady stroked the little hen and told it to spread, and that was what he wanted the National Democracy to do.

Mr. O CONOR was then called upon, and apologizing for his unprepared state, briefly summed up the history of the National Democracy, and the principles upon which it was founded. He said he could not stand there to revile Mr. Pierce, who was his personal friend; but unfortunately, in an inscrutable Providence, his administration had fallen into such hands that its acts, like De ad Sea truits, had turned to ashe upon the lips of the nation. He then recounted the defeat of the administration by the national democracy, and eloquently urged the many claims of Mr. Bronson upon the party.

Mr. O'Conor was warmly applauded, and the meeting adjourned.

MASS MEETING OF THE SEYMOUR CLUSS.

MASS MEETING OF THE SEYMOUR CLUBS An open meeting of the Seymour Clubs and Associations was held last night in the square at the june tion of East Broadway and Grand st. The performances of the evening opened with the burning of several tar-barrels in the middle of the square smid the prolonged cheers of a few idlers and numerous juveniles. The general ticket of the Soft section was then unanimously ratified; during the completion of which arrangement a band of music with a small procession entered the square from Grand-st. and marched to the platform, where they took up their position. A banner, with numerous diminutive transparencies, bearing such mottoes as "No invasion of our homes and fire-"sides," "Defend your constitutional rights, Down with fanaticism, "Political and religious freedom," and many similar productions of human intelligence, were borne by persons in the procession. After considerable delay—the rain falling rapidly in the meantime-the meeting was opened, and Lorenzo B. Sheppard was introduced to the assembly.

Mr. SHEFFARD remarked that it was a question of no common interest which had drawn him there that evening, and which had attracted so large an audience in such unpleasant weather. It was not on a local, or personal, or party issue that they had met; they were there to defend the Constitution. Not ence in such unpresent, or party issue that they had met; they were there to defend the Constitution. Not often is it that an attempt is made to invade the acts of the Constitution; but recently a member of the Whig party had introduced an odious bill—and the Whig party have adopted the author of that bill as their candidate. He thought that the Maine Liquer Law was based on a fallacy, one of the greatest. The Democratic Republican dectrine is that every man shall be permitted to do as he thinks proper; the object of this bill is to make men better against their will, and against their natural and constitutional rights. He thought the enforcement of this law would be full of mischievous results—no man who is not a fanatic would attempt to carry out the principles on which it is established. Mr. S. then reverted to the bill of Rights instituted in Great Britain during the latter part of the last century, and endeavored to draw unfavorable comparisons with our own institutions in the event of the passage of the Maine Law. He said that law could never be enforced. [No, no! Cheers, and clapping of hands.] If Myron H. Clark be elected, the people will rise in their might—nullify the law, prevent its enforcement, and consign the men who framed it to eternal infamy. There could not be a greater outrage. Look at the North Americans, or the Islanders of the South Seas, you will find among them no such odious law. The gentleman closed his address with some remarks concerning an event wherein he might be compelled to shed the last drop of his blood, or sacrifice the last day of his labor. [Cheers.]

Music—Hail, Columbia. After which, there was a

Cheers.]
Music-Hail, Columbia. After which, there was a Music—Hail, Columbia. After which, there was a call for Capt. Rynders, who then came forward. The address of this distinguished personage was characterized by the usual quantum of questionable double entendre, and grant statement of the persons present, however, judging by the shouts of laughter which greeted each stale jest as the speaker greessted it.

of laughter which greene care care as speaker repeated it.

At the close of Mr. Rynders's speech the meeting broke up, during a violent shower of rain. As will be perceived from the above, nothing remarkably brilliant diversified the proceedings of the evening.

A FIRST-RATE NOTICE. The Hon. Mike Walsh sent a letter to the Hard-Shell meeting last night, from which we clip the following brotherly notice. It is in the great Subter-

ranean's best vein:

"I beg to assure you of my utter and unmitigated contempt for that most mercenary and abject of all vacillating and renegade factions, lately known as "Softs." It is to be deeply deplored, for the present honor and future hopes of the Republic, that a faction so profligate in motive, and so frequent and shameless in its perfidious changes of principle, should, under any pretense whatever, receive the support, or even countenance, of a single man possessed of self-respect. They had, however, sank to the lowest depth of public contempt, when, seizing on the last remaining dodge which promised to temporarily bolster up their tottering fortunes, and thus prolong the greedy hold of their huckstering leaders on the public purse, they eagerly swallowed the last fragmant of their original Buffalo platform, and have since washed it down with such an overwhelming quantity of bad rum that they now seem to be entirely unconscious of its ever having existed." ranean's best vein:

TEMPERANCE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR. The following article from The People's Organ, a Temperance journal of this City, shows reasons why

G. Hunt for Mayor, and also that James W. Barker is not the Temperance candidate:

"Within the week a large accession of strength has been given to Mr. Hunt, in the declination of Mr. Schell and the indorsement by the Adamantines of the City Reform candidate, and the prospect of his election very considerably increases. We hear also of many Whigs so thoroughly disgusted at the means by which the nomination of Mr. Herrick was obtained, and at the controling influences in the Convention which nominated him, who have expressed their determination to sustain the efforts of the Reformers in the coming contest. These are cheering circumstances, and should induce all who have the good cause at heart to earnest efforts of the Reformers in the coming contest. These are cheering circumstances, and should induce all who have the good cause at heart to earnest effort until the victory be won, and our City relieved from the rule of Run and Rowdyism with which it has so long been burdened. "There is but one circumstance that may cause our defeat—the withdrawal of a sufficient number of the votes of a good men from Mr. Hunt to Mr. Barker as to leave Mr. Wood in the ascendant and elect him Mayor.

"We think it was unwise to present Mr. Barker as a candidate when Mr. Hunt had been already nominated, and we are sorry expecially to see his name posted on all the City corners as the Temperance Alliance candidate, thereby inducing the belief that he is the choice of the Temperance men of the City generally. It should be known that the notices issued for the meeting at which such nomination was made, contained no intimation that it was proposed to make nominations for City offices; that many delegates or the choice of the Temperance and that of the twenty-vix voted for Mr. Barker—less than one-fourth the whole number entitled to be present and vote upon such an occasion. Nay, more; of those present and participating in the proceeding of the Temperance Alliance, many were not the delegates originally chosen to represent their respect

vote for Mr. Hunt.

"Therefore, that Mr. Barker is their candidate is a fraud upon the temperance containity, and, we regret that a gentleman so estimable as we believe him to be should have friends who will resort to such means to promote his election. Every vote given to Mr. Barker is a vote withdrawn from Mr. Hunt, and tends directly to accure the election of Mr. Wood. And should this latter gentleman be chosen Mayor, and Rum and Rowdyism have their full swing in our City and their full influence in our City Government, it will be the friends of Mr. Barker specially that should have the credit of the result.

will be the friends of Mr. Barker specially that should have the credit of the result.

"It is not insinuated here that Mr. Barker is not a temperance man; his friends claim that he has been such actively for the last ten years or more; but if so, he must have hidden his light under a bushel, for during an active experience for all that period, we confess to entire ignorance that he was a fellowworker. We have never until now heard of him as such, nor do we remember ever to have mot with him at any of the many temperance meetings we have at-

such, nor do we remember ever to have met with him at any of the many temperance meetings we have at-tended, or temperance organizations with which we have been connected.

"Wilson G. Hunt, on the other hand, is the Reform candidate, and will receive the support of many wor-thy and estimable men not associated with our enter-prise. He is, moreover, in principle and practice, a total abstinence man, and pledged to enforce the Excise lotal abstinence man, and pleaged to enforce the Excise law now in existence, or any that may be enacted. Every friend of temperance can conscientiously vote for him; that vote given, will help to secure his election, the reign of law and order, retrenchment in our city expenditures, and though last, not least, the sanctity of the Sabbath-day. That vote withheld and given to any other, will help to secure Mr. Wood's election, the reign of Rum and Rowdyism, a wasteful expenditure from the city treasury, and the overthrow of every cherished hope for the good time coming."

A GROG-SELLER AND TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: As Joseph E. Ebling is said to be the keeper

of a grog shep in the Bowery, is it not an insult to the friends of Temperance to class him in your list of nominations as the Temperance candidate? Yours, respectfully. A TEMPERANCE MAN. New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854. WILLIAMSBURGH. XVIth Ward Regular Democratic Republican

Nominations .- Supervisor, DAVID LINDSAY; Aldermen, JOHN MARRZ, EDWIN S. RALPHS; Assessor, JOHN

A. SAAL; Police Captain, Jas. MULLIN; Excise, JOHN WILLS; Constable, NICHOLAS HENRY. XVIth Ward Democratic Nominations,-Supervisor, THOS. L. DUNHAM; Aldermen, BESJ. W. WIL-SON, J. M. GILLET; Assessor, JOHN BAUMAN; Cap-tain Police, Jas. MULLIN; Excise, HENRY ZIMMER;

Constable, Nicholas Henry.

XVIIth Ward Democratic Nominations.—Mayor,
Martin Kalefleisch; Supervisor, Jas. R. Dodge; Aldermen, John H. BROAD, SMITH RULAND; Excise, Dr. ISAAC K. SNELL; Assessor, JOHN H. JOHN-SON: Constable, JAS. COLYER.

VIIIth Ward Democratic Nominations.-Aldermen-Joseph Wilson, WM. TAROR. Supervisor-JOHN FARRELL. Assessor-PETER WYGROFF. Constable-Z. R. Combs. Commissioner of Excise-PELT TALMADGE.

IIId Ward Whig Nominations .- Aldermen-DAN-IEL P. BARNARD, BENJ. F. WARDWELL. Supervisor -THEODORE A. NEWMAN. Assessor—ROBERT J. LUCKEY. Commissioner of Excise—Augustus STUDWELL. Constable—JOHN PEARSALL.

ADDRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE STATE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Friends of Temperance in the State of New-York:
FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the 7th of November, a question more grave in its consequences to the dearest present and future interests of tens of thousands of the people of this State, than any that has ever before arrested the public attention, is to be decided at the ballot-box. It is this-Shall the Traffic in intoxicating beverages be prohibited by Law?

Consider these facts, all of which have been estab-lished by the most induitable testimony:

1. That the traffic has converted eighty themsend of the present inhabitants of this State, once soher and reputable, into

inhabitants of this State, once sober and reputable, into drunkarts.

2. It has brought sorrow and poverty, and in many instances.

2. It has brought sorrow and poverty, and in many instances.

2. It has brought sorrow and poverty, and in many instances.

3. It has brought sorrow and poverty, and in many instances.

4. From its instance of thousands of one happy homes.

4. From its instance proceed four fitths of all the crimes, from the least that is recognized by the law to the most fingitions that come under the cognizance of our courts.

5. Since the lat of last January it has occasioned no less than fifty homesides within the limits of our State, and almost immerable assemble with intent to kill happily unsuccessful.

6. It is the fruitful cause of immorality, irreligion, prefantly, obscenity, bissphemy, contempt of law contempt of all the proprieties, amenities and decencies of life, and of every evil word and work.

7. It costs the State clopty millions of dellars annually.

2. It destroys the lives of not less than Aftern thousands of our chizens every twelve months.

Consider these principles universally conceded as true.

true.

1. The interests of health are superior to those of property.

"The health of the people is the supreme law."

2. The interests of morality over-ride those of property.

3. The personal scentity of the citizen from assault and entering is of more consequence than the rights of property.

4. The interests of the many must not be sacribleed to those

The insertion of the people to protect themselves, through the institutions of Government, is inherent and indefensible; and Government in the very nature of the case, is ciothed with all the powers requisite to the accomplishment of this end—the protection of the people.

From the facts and principles thus state-1, the following the people of the people.

From the facts and principles than states, the lowing inferences are unavoidable:

1. The figure traffic is practically hastile to all the interests of society which the civil power is or ained to protect.

2. The suppression of that traffic is clearly demanded by the purple of our which Government was ordained, and is therefore clearly within the limit of its constantational powers.

3. The traffic, and not its suppression, is unconstitutional, and the Government that suppression is unconstitutional, and its obligations or in this is to its wast.

The constitutionality of prohibition is further proved.

1. By the fact that for twenty years past it has been recognized in the ly glastics of the General Covernment. See Laws of the United, States for 1834 vol. ix, page 133.

2. The Sr preme Court of the United States, in full Bench, has declar ed it so, with no dissenting volce. Chief Justice States.

Tanex of yet.

"If of y State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirit", injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleners, with one debauchery. I see nothing in the Constitution of the United State to prevent it from regulating or extraining the traffic, or from prohibiting at altogether, if it thinks proper.

The two antagonist principles—Prohibition and Tempers'are men should give their votes for Wilson | Anti-Prohibition-are represented by the several

State tickets in nomination, and are to be passed up-

on by the suffreges of the people.

MIRON H. CLARK and HENRY J. RAYNOND, (the nominees of the Auburn Temperance Convention for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.) are representatives of the Prohibitory principle. A vote for them is a vote against the traffic in those adulterated compounds that madden men and prepare them for the

commission of crime: that destroy health and hurry thousands to a premature grave.

The opposite principle is represented by Hotarro Sevmour and Gherra C. Brosson. Mr. Sermour vetoed the prohibitory law of cer last Legislature, and denounced the idea of prohibition as not consistent with sound principles of legislation. Mr. Brosson, though not assailing the principle, yet aways it as his conviction, confirmed by fedection, "that no prohibitory liquor law ought to be passed. These gentlemen occupy substantially the same position—that of opposition to the great measure demanded for the protection of the people.

A vote for either is a vote against prohibition; and thus, practically, for the indefinite confinance of all the evils incident to the perpetuity of the trait. Will say temperance man allow mere party protection of all the great interests of society, impariled by the liquor traffic? We are unwilling to believe that any will so far forget the claims that God and humanity have upon them, and involve thomselves in so grievous a wrong.

But there is still another candidate in the field, for whom the votes of temperance men are urgently solicited. We allude to Dankt. ULMANN, the candidate of the secret order popularly known as "Know "Nothings." It is our desire to treat all parties and their candidates with courtesy and respect—a rule from which we feel no inclination to depart in the present instance. But we are bound, by the feelty which we own to the cause of Temperance, to test all by the extra principle.

Mr. ULLIANS is a gentleman of considerable ability, and enjoys a good reputation, both as a speakar and a writer. About forty-five years of age—hs life embraces the whole period included in the rice and progress of the Temperance contrastion. Want has be ever seat of included in the rice and progress of the Temperance correspond to the liquor traffic? What has he ever done, at any time, for the advancement of the Temperance cause? Of what Temperance Society or Association, of any away, and the courted to

possible. In fact, the only chance of Mr. SKYNOUR'S success is in the diversion of Temperance votes from Mr. Clark. Knowing this, will the friends of prohibition indirectly contribute to the success of a man and a principle to which they are inflexibly opposed? and indefinitely postpone the triumph which is now within their reach; not only this, but at the same time and by the same means, give advantage to the very interest to oppose which they would jeopard the success of the prohibitory movement? Surely they cannot act so unwisely, and lose the substance of what they desire by grasping at a delusive shadow.

We close with a few practical suggestions:

1. Let the brief interval between this and the day of election be filled with carnest laber for the came of Prohibition. Suffer no friend, no neighbor, to vote in ignorance of the vital laste which the spirousshing election involves.

2. Let neither indifference, nor an excess of the vital laste which the spirousshing election involves.

2. Let neither indifference, nor an excess of Prohibition from the polit. We rolligiously believe that victory is within our reach, and that nothing is required but a strennous, determined, peristent effort to reach it.

3. See that every intemperate man within the circle of your influence has an opperunity to vote other. So voting, he will be more likely to vote for than against Prohibition.

4. Have an ample and timely supply of ballows, suited to all classes of temperance me.

Emerated the Answer of the Assembly. Vote for no no risks of defeat by a fallier to concentrate your votes.

6. Let no independent candidate be nominated, where a friend of Prohibition is already in comination—of the succession of the propaged, to satisfy these preferences, so far as the balance to Members of the Assembly. Vote for no no risks of defeat by a fallier to concentrate your votes.

6. Let no independent candidate be nominated, where a friend of Prohibition is already in comination—of the succession of the propaged to the object of the propag

Albany. Oct. 31, 1854.

FLORIDA ELECTION-(OFFICIAL.) Brown. Maxwell. Cabell. Maxw'll

The only county to be heard from is St. Lucie where Maxwell (Dem.) will have a majority of 5 or 6 His majority in the State is 1,050.

MASSACHUSETTS. A correspondent sends us the following "first-rate notice" of Henry J. Gardner, the Know-Nothing

5624

1,568

A correspondent sends us the following "first-rate "notice" of Henry J. Gardner, the Know-Nothing nominee for Governor of Massachusetts. He says:

"The nomination of Mr. Gardner falsifies all the promises of the managers of the party. To this mechanics, whom they promised a pump-maker for Governor they now offer a Boston capitalist. Zo the radicals, whom they promised a man after their own heart, they offer a Hunker of the straitest sect. To the Temperance men, whom they promised a prohibitionist, they vouchasfe one of the early foraders of The Boston Chronicle, the 'rum organ! To the Anti-Nebraska men, whom they promised an arxi-slavery-extension, anti-Fugitive-Slave-Law Executive, they effer the 'pet' of the 'Cotton Whigs "-a wan who is praised by that organ of money-bags and Wobszer men. The Boston Courier. After proclaiming that the day of their accession to power should be coincident with the fall of 'fogyism' sof the dawn of a new era of progress; after threatening death to all who had heretofore waded in the cess-paol of politics, and promising to place on the high places of the Commonwealth 'new and true men: after filling all the conservatives and worm-out party hacks with visions of annihilation, and unfolding to the progressives this dream of glory, we find these, erry consistent know-Nothings rallying under the banner of Henry J. Gardner, a young man but an old political, an apostate Whig, and a political renegate—a decided antiprohibitionist and a problem renegate—a decided antiprohibitionist and a problem renegate and evidence of the Boston liquor deals; renegate—a decided antiprohibitionist and a problem renegate and evidence and silk-stocking ark foreway of State street! Such is the candidate for whom working men, prohibitionists, Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, Garrisonians, Hunkers, radicals, transcendentalists and men of all political hues are unanimously requested to throw up their hats! Such the man whose health is drunk by the wine metchants in State-st.,, and by the canadile of Ann-st.! A

the wine merchants in State-st.,, and by the canadle of Ann-st. A Democrat of Democrats—a progressionist por excellence!" ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING EXPOSE.
It will be seen by the following articles from Tag

Lowell Advertiser that some of the secrets of the Know Nothings have yielded to the authority of a Court of Justice:

At the criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas, now being held in Lowell, Bishop J. presiding, the following scene was enacted yesterday, Friday: The case on trial was The Commonwealth st. Michael Reardon, for rapa. District-Attorney Train for Government; B. F. Butler and Daniel Needham for Actionalist.

The case on triel was The Commonwealth as Michael Reardon for rapa. District-Attorney Train for Government; B. F. Butler and Daniel Needham for defendant.

H. C. Snow of Groton having testified for the Government, Mr. Butler, on cross-examination, naked him the following question:

"Do you belong to a secret society popularly called the Know-Nothings!"

Mr. Snow having denied that he did, and stoutfupersisting in the denial, the question was put in a different form, when he was finally driven to the will, and asked leave of the Court to consult counsel. This liberty was politely granted by Judge Bishop, who gave the Jury a recess of ten minutes on account of the delay.

When Mr. Snow again took the stand the question was again asked, upon which he promptly replied, "I cannot answer that question without criminating myself and subjecting myself to punishment. Again and again was the question urged by the ingenious counsel for the defendant, every time assuming a new form, that being the same featful visage to this disciple of the secret order, until at last, having detained the Court more than two hoers and exhausted averybody's patience, he replied, "I do."

Acust How long have you belonged to it! Ans. About four or five months. Q. Is it a secret society? A. I tis. Q. Did you take any oath, or obligation, in ich ing that society? A. I did take an obligation. Q. Wass if in the form of an oath? A. I do not know. Q. How was it administered to you—did you hold us your hand when it was admistered? A. I did. Q. Did you call upon God to witness the obligation! A. I think I did; "So help me God" were the last words. Q. Are there different degrees in that society? A. I do words and the society? A. I have seen him at the meetings. Q. Have you ever seen Dea. John Pingree another witness) at the meetings of the society? A. I have. Q. Have you ever seen Dea. John Pingree another witness) at the meetings of the society? A. I shall not tell, as it will criminate me and expose me to judgment.

Here the Court remarked to the wi

shall not tell, as it will criminate me and expose me to judgment.

Here the Court remarked to the witness that he had a right to protect himself. If he had taken an oath contrary to the law he was not bound to criminate himself. But, said Judge Bishop, this is a startling revelation, that men take obligations in secret societies which are regarded by them as of higher authority than those administered in this Court.

A. M. Gage was then called—He testified in a frank, humorous manner, that he once joined the order, bud left it some three months ago. Mr. Butler called his attention to an exposition of the oath, published in The Boston Post of Oct 25, which Mr. Gage seemed to think was about the kind of an eath administered to him, though he did not remember exactly. From his testimony we judge he had become diaguated with the Order, and exposed its secrets without any misthe Order, and exposed its secrets without any

his testimony we judge he had become diagusted with the Order, and exposed its secrets without any misgivings.

Dr. Norman Smith called—Q. Do you belong to a secret society, opposed to aliens? A. I do; to a society which is calculated to exercise a political influence. Q. Does it also exert a religious influence? A. Some think it does. Q. Can a Roman Catholic join that society? A. Not if he is a foreigner. Q. Can he if his wife is a Catholic and he a Protestant? A. No. Q. What is the object of the society? The doctor drawing himself up to his full hight, and extending in a statesman-like manner his right arm, replied with great elequence, "To protect our liberty, "sir!" at the same time bringing his right hand with great violence down upon the judge's bench, and making the court echo with the sound of his hand, as well as the music of his voice.

Q. What is the form of initiation, and what the character of the obligation you take? A. I cannot tell! Q. Why? A. Because I have bound myself not! Q. But have you not sworn here before this court to tell the whole truth and nothing but that truth? A. I shall not tell unless I am obliged to.

The court here asked the witness if he thought by answering he would expose himself to punishment? To which he answered, yes.

Q. Did you assist in getting up the lodge at Groton? A. I did. Q. Are you an officer in the lodge? A. I am, Q. What office do you hold? A. I cannot asswer that question without oriminating myself and exposing myself to punishment.

KINGS CO. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A meeting of the Board was held at the Cou Jail yesterday, Ald. BRAINARD in the chair, for the purpose of signing the tax and assessment rolls. From the assessment books, it appears that the aggregate valuation of real and personal property in Kings County, and subject to be taxed, is as follows:

₩8,184,981 \$1,514,559 \$11,242,654 3,104,860 1,435,290 961,740 584,840 569,905 482,377

63,116,860 \$1,356,872 Resolutions were adopted directing the C Board to place the tax and assessment rolls

Board to place the tax and assessment rolls of Broomlyn in possession of the Collector of Taxes. A similar disposition was made of the rolls for Williamsburgh and the county towns, which are to be transferred to the proper officers.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Laws, &c., to report to the Board whother they (the Board) can legally authorize the County Treasurer to borrow money on account of the Lunatic Asylum loan at the rate of seven per cent. interest per annum.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday next, the

MILITARY. PARADE AND INSPECTION OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

The Fourth Brigade New-York State Militia, under command of Brigadier-General Ewen, paraded yescommand of Brigadier-General East, paracollectured by statute. About 11 o'clock, the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixty-Ninth Regiments, composing this Brigade, assembled in Washington-square, where the several companies successively were duly inspected by the Brigade Inspector. The weather be fine, there was a general turn out, and the Brige The Tenth Regiment, under command of Col. Hal-

sey, numbers 350 men. The uniform of the Infantry is blue. The flank company of Artillery, called it National Grays, are commanded by Capt. Reynor. The Eleventh Regiment, under the command

Col. Waterhouse, is composed of nine companies, and numbers 650 men. The companies in this regiment are as follows: Continental Guard, City Guard, Irish-American Guard, Montgomery Guard, City Rifles, Washington Guard, State Rifles, National Riflemen, Brigade Lancers. The uniform of the different companies in this regiment is varied in the extreme.

ferent companies in this regiment is varied in the extreme.

The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. Stebbins, presented a fine appearance. The uniform consists of the army regulation hat, light buff cost and blue pants. The following are the names of the companies in this Regiment: Independent Gaard, La-Fayette Fusileers, Baxter Blues, City Musketsers, Tompkins Blues, Black Rifles, Baxter Guard, N. Y. Riflemen, Light Gaard and Garde La Fayette.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment, under command of Col. Rae, numbering ten companies, is composed of Irish citizens. Their uniform is dark green faced with redictivens. Their uniform is dark green faced with redictivens. Their uniform is dark green faced with redictivens are reviewed by their General, after which they broke into column and marched down to the Park, passing in review before the Mayer and members of the Common Council.

Death of Mus. Townsend.—Sudden and deep gloom came over a wide family circle this morning, by telegraphic intelligence from West Point, of the death of Mirs. Isaiah Townsend, than whom no lady of Albany was so universally known and respected. Though for some time in enfeebled health, Mrs. Townsend had left home to spend a short time with her daughter, Mrs. Walker, at West Point, hoping for improvement from the change. But alarming intelligence was received yesterday, and to-day the worst apprehensions are realized.

(Albany Evening Journal, Nov. L.